November 14, 1917

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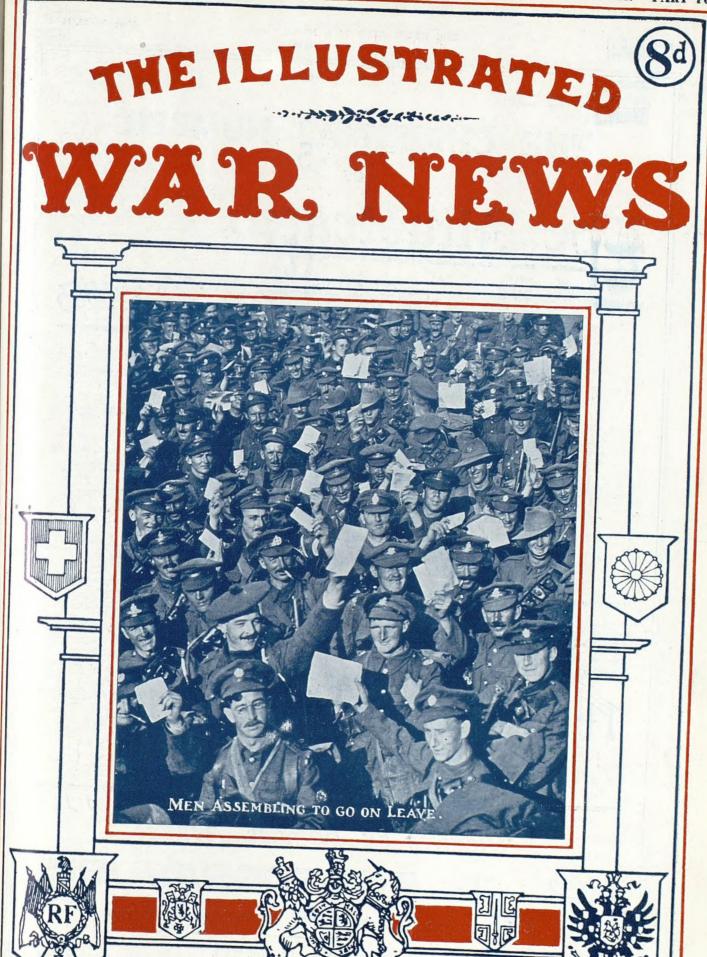
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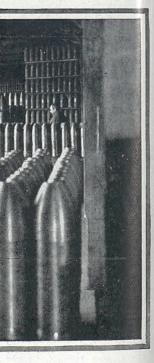


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sels, 8 have been lost of ds, nil. This, as against 14, icus pericd. These figures by the fact that 3 must be subtracted from the total, on account of earlier date. The actual week's haul to the enemy was, therefore, only 9 vessels, which improves on the record of the week ending Sept. 20, during which 11 ships were sunk.

Mr. Bonar Law, 1eviewing the war in a speech at Manchester, said that in the first year we lost 80 guns and tock 25; in the second year we did better; in the third year we took 169, and the Germans took none; this year we had taken 380 and had lost none. Our advance in aeroplane construction had been immense. With regard to the bombing of German towns from the air, more had been done in that direction than the public realised.

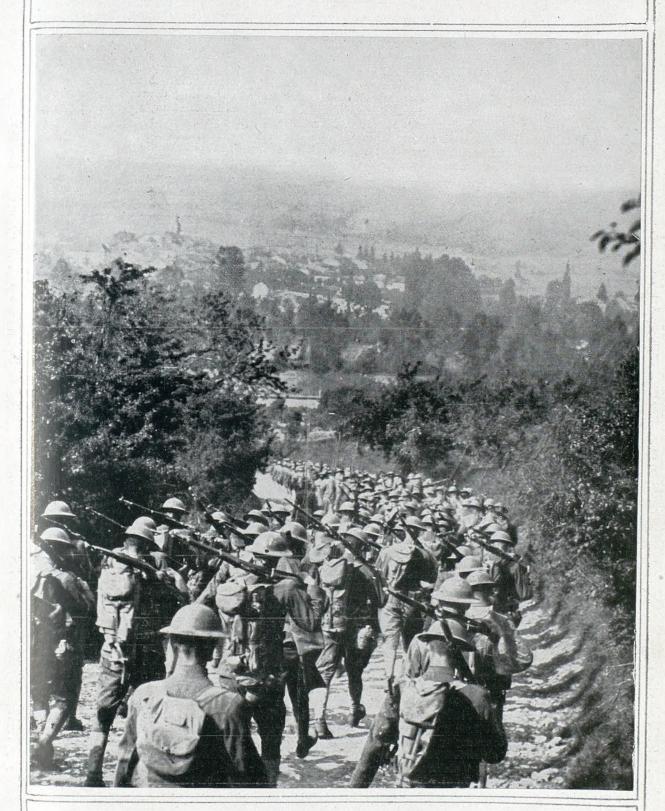
LONDON: Nov. 10, 1917.



AR IN NORTHERN FRANCE:

STRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD.

## Che Illustrated War News



WITH THE UNITED STATES TROOPS IN FRANCE: A ROUTE MARCH.

French Official.

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### THE GREAT WAR.

THE ITALIAN STRUGGLE—THE ENEMY'S FIERCE BID FOR PASSCHENDAELE—THE CONTEST IN FRANCE—POLITICAL INCIDENTS—VISITS, DOMICILIARY AND ROYAL.

THE question of the Piave line, its power of resistance, and the fate of Venice became the main interest of the world as soon as the hard-pressed Italian troops had reached their prepared positions. To a depth of sixty miles and more the Austro-Germans had penetrated, stoutly opposed, but always advancing; there were hopes, however, that the Piave would prove the last point of retreat. But the earlier days after the establishment of the Italians on that line were not

launched from Lake Ledno to Lake Garda, but this also failed. Simultaneously the increase of heavy artillery fire was taken to mean that the defending army was settling down to a general battle. On the 14th the enemy's attack swung round more to the north, on the front extending from Maletta to Mount Castelgoberto. The stroke was parried, but renewed the same evening with increased forces and greater violence. Again Italy claimed to have repulsed the attack. On



IN A CRATER: THE GRAVE OF THOSE OF THE 2ND DIVISION CANADIANS KILLED ON VIMY RIDGE.

A corner of the grave was hit by a German shell recently, at the point behind the man in the photograph.—[Canadian War Records.]

wholly reassuring. The enemy established a bridge-head across the Lower Piave at Zenson, twenty miles north-east of Venice. Here the Italians claimed to have repulsed the enemy in a counter-attack, which forced him back again upon the river bank. Meanwhile, there was a further withdrawal from Val Sugana. Fonzano was given up, as were Asiago and Belluno, although the Asiago Plateau was still held in force. These reports, although not encouraging in themselves, were at the same time somewhat relieved by the signs of a general stiffening both in the Trentino and on the Lower Piave. In the Trentino the enemy tried a powerful thrust near Gallio, by which he hoped to get behind the main Italian forces. This was stubbornly met and beaten back. Four days later, a surprise attack was

the upper reaches of the Brenta advancing Austro-German columns were caught and held up by artillery fire. At various points along the line southward to Zenson the passes had also been resolutely barred, and further attempts of the enemy to cross the river were frustrated. At Zenson itself, the enemy already across the river had been hemmed in, and those in the marshy loop between the mouths of the Piave and the Old Piave had been kept there and were being counter-attacked. Naval artillery had also begun to give them trouble. So far, the news was better. A great resistance which might last as long as Verdun had begun to solidify. The enemy had gained ground, but he had not broken the Italian Army. Snow was hindering his movements. The troops of King Victor were everywhere giving

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VIMY RIDGE.

[Canadian War Records.]

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proof that they were still as brave and as determined as ever. At the Greve di Papedopoli, an islet north of the Piave Bridge to which the enemy had penetrated, and also at Grisolera near the river mouth, where high banks and close-growing vegetation interfere with visibility and give the

Nov. 2I, 1917

They did equally useful work in keeping down the enemy's artillery fire, searching out his gunpositions and making them very difficult to use. On the 14th, hostile reconnoitring parties were foiled near Polderhoek Wood, and the Belgians blew up German concrete shelters north of Dixmude. At Bixschoote an attempted raid broke down under artillery and machine-gun fire.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A CAR PASSING OVER THE FORMER GERMAN FRONT-LINE TRENCH ON VIMY RIDGE.—[Canadian War Records.]

enemy an advantage, the check was firm. The political situation is again healthier. All parties, represented by the four ex-Premiers, have formally declared for unity in face of the common foe.

Somewhat overshadowed by the critical situation in Italy, affairs on the British front were still

full of incident and moment. Beyond Ypres a heavier concentration of German artillery renewed the dispute of the positions our troops (British and Canadian) had further improved on the Passchendaele Ridge, and at the same time the enemy attacked north-east of Armentières, only to be repulsed. On Nov. 14, another heavy German attack was delivered and repulsed on the line of the Westroosebeke Road. Artillery and infantry fire had the chief credit of this operation, and the British line was reported intact. Nor were our men stationary, for, despite the severe assaults, the line north-west of Passchendaele was slightly improved. The British barrage fire was even more than usually effective, and the artillery fighting as a whole was said to be the fiercest

and most concentrated of the present year. The enemy gun-fire was no less severe, but it did not appear to attain its object, for in many cases a cannonade that was obviously intended to prepare the way for an infantry assault had no such consequence. Our gunners had found and broken up the hostile formations at their point of assembly.

For some time the Champagne sector has not been very prominent in the reports, but in that region there has been a greater liveliness. Enemy raids northeast of Rheims and north of Samogneux came to nothing. The French undertook raids in the Woevre; and repulsed, after a fierce hand-to-hand encounter, a new German attempt on Hartmannsweilerkopp, in the Vosges At Verdun, the Chaume Wood and Bezonvaux position was once more active. On the 13th, the Rheims region saw a renewed bombardment and brisk raids, and on the 14th one of these cleared trenches west of Mont Cornillet. On that day French and German artillery was very busy on

both sides of the Meuse. During the period under review the Aisne sector showed no further noteworthy change, but some prisoners were taken in the Ailette region, where reconnoitring is constantly carried on. The French airmen have also scored heavily in these days, and have damaged



AFTER SEVERAL DAYS' FIGHTING: MEN RETURNING FOR A REST.

Official Photograph.

depô's and cantonments near Mulhouse. German aeroplanes visited Calais, and killed a number of civilians.

The formation of the Allied War Council, noted last week, led to a flutter in the Lebby of the House of Commons, and the *quidnuncs* began to hint at a political crisis. Mr. Asquith gave notice

Nov. 21, 1917

Nov. 21, 1917

of a question to the Prime Minister asking whether Mr. Lloyd George would be prepared to make a statement to the House upon "the very serious matters" to which he had referred in his Paris speech. Next day the

Prime Minister set all doubts at rest by the simple expedient of making public the articles of agreement between the Allies regarding the constitution of the War Council. Mr. Asquith desired to know how it affected the controlling powers of the General Staff at home and the Commander - in - Chief in the field, whether the Military Staff of the Council would have Intelligence and Operations Departments of its own, and, lastly, with whom the ultimate decisions would rest. The Prime Minister, laying the points of agreement before the House, showed that the Council would have no executive power, and that the final decisions as to army movements would rest with the respective Governments of the Allies

immediately concerned. There would be no Great Britain a stiffening - not of public Operations Department attachel to the Council;

Intelligence Departments would be at the disposal of the military representatives. The Council he defined as a central body charged with the duty of surveying the field as a whole, and of co - ordinating the plans prep red by the different General Staffs. If necessary, the Council would submit pro-p sals of its

own. The reply gave the House comple e satisfaction. On the other question, the Premier's Paris speech, Mr. Lloyd George set aside last Monday for a general debate. Whatever views some may have held as to the Prime Minister's

words, it is significant that French opinion has heartily blessed the speech, as a straightforward and essentially encouraging presentation of the war-en ouraging, that is, to the Allies, not

to the enemy.

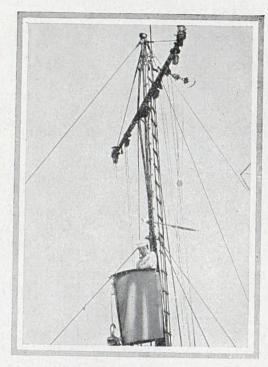
France found herself in the midst of anothe: political crisis. After two months of unhappy life, M. Painlevé's Ministry resigned, chiefly because it had failed to find a vigorous home policy, especially in dealing with Boloism. A section of the Chamber did not see much comfort in the Allied War Council. There was a call for a single leader. The Prime Minister deprecated discussion until after the Inter-Allied Conference, and moved an adjournment, declaring that he would treat it as a vote of confidence. The vote placed M. Painlevé in a minority of 93, whereupon he resigned at once. So ends France's fifth War Ministry. M. Clemenceau became the new Prime Minister.

There has been in opinion, for that is sound enough, but of

Governmental c ntrol. Of this a hopeful outward and visible sign was the raiding of the offices of several Pacifist Societies. Three offices and the private houses of two officials were visited by the police. No arrests were made, but do uments were impounded.

A pleasanter surprise visit was that paid by the King to the London

Docks, where his Majesty inspected the wonderful arrangements for the transport and store of foodstuffs. The King took especial interest in the huge grain-elevators, which discharge ships at the rate of 300 tons per hour. LONDON: Nov. 17, 1917.



WITH THE UNITED STATES NAVY IN WAR-TIME: THE NEW CROW'S-NEST. Official Photograph.]



WITH THE UNITED STATES NAVY IN WAR-TIME: THE BRIDGE OF A DESTROYER AT SEA. [Official Photograph.]



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### H Unique Novelty of the Great War.

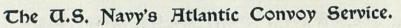


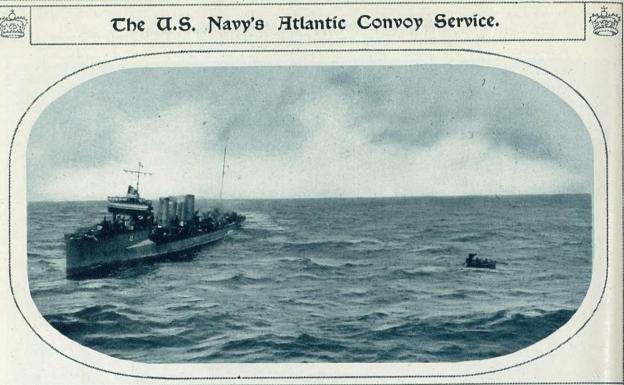


COVERING OVER AN ACRE, WITH DETAILS EXACT: THE GIANT RELIEF-MAP OF MESSINES RIDGE:

Among the amazing novelties of the war few can beat that shown

Among the amazing novelties of the war few can beat that shown above: the large-scale relief-model of the battle-ground of Messines, officially constructed before the advance, to instruct officers and men in the features of the ground. "They had," writes the "Morning Post" correspondent, "a wonderful model of the ridge covering more than an acre of ground, and true in every detail







ESCORT-SHIP WORK: SENDING THE DOCTOR TO A SHIP; ON WATCH AGAINST FOLLOWING U-BOATS.

A continuous stream of steamship traffic, employed entirely on war service, is ever passing across the Atlantic at the present time. A large portion of it is comprised of convoys of transports or troopships, and of store and supply ships, in connection with the American Army in Europe. Light cruisers and a number of U.S. destroyers mostly perform the duties of escort, which means many

things besides the paramount business of keeping on the look-out for U-boats. The upper illustration shows one of the duties one escort-ship has to see to. On board some of the smaller supply and store ships it often happens that no surgeon can be carried. In cases of accident, or sudden illness, the nearest escorting vessel has to send off the doctor by boat.—[Official Photographs.]

Nov. 21. 19



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### IST FOLLOWING U-BOATS.

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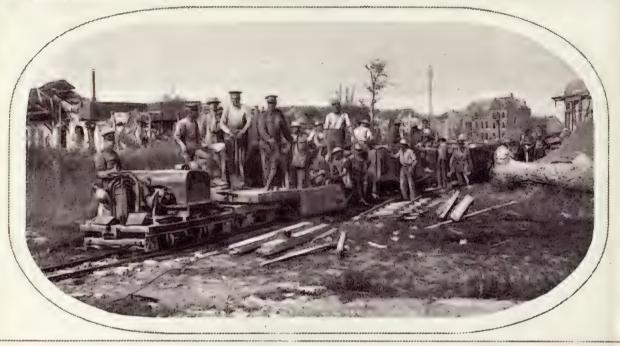
### A WISE CHOICE: TO REPRESENT ENGLAND ON THE MILITARY COMMITTEE—GENERAL SIR HENRY WILSON.

The burden of responsibility for the representation of England in the Allied Council and Permanent Military Committee could scarcely have been entrusted to better hands than those of General Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, K.C.B., D.S.O., a soldier with a record of distinguished service. Unlike the historic Council of Ten, which wielded, often without mercy, the sceptre of unlimited power in the

ancient Republic of Venice, or the Council of Five Hundred in France during the Directory, the Military Committee of the Supreme Political Council for the Allies will have for the keynote of its deliberations agreement, in order to ensure unity of strategical direction in the Western theatre of war. General Wilson will be the right man in the right place.—[Pioto. by Lafayette.]

#### On the Mestern front in flanders.







#### CLOSE TO THE FIGHTING: A RAILWAY LAID BY CANADIAN R.E.; A REINFORCING BATTALION.

Take a map of Russia and look at the main railway lines, the older ones which existed before the war. Mostly they run directly from one chief city or garrison town to another. So it was ordained by the Emperor Nicholas I. in pre-Crimean War days, when the first Russian railways were laid. Asked how the routes were to run, his Majesty simply took a rule and drew lines

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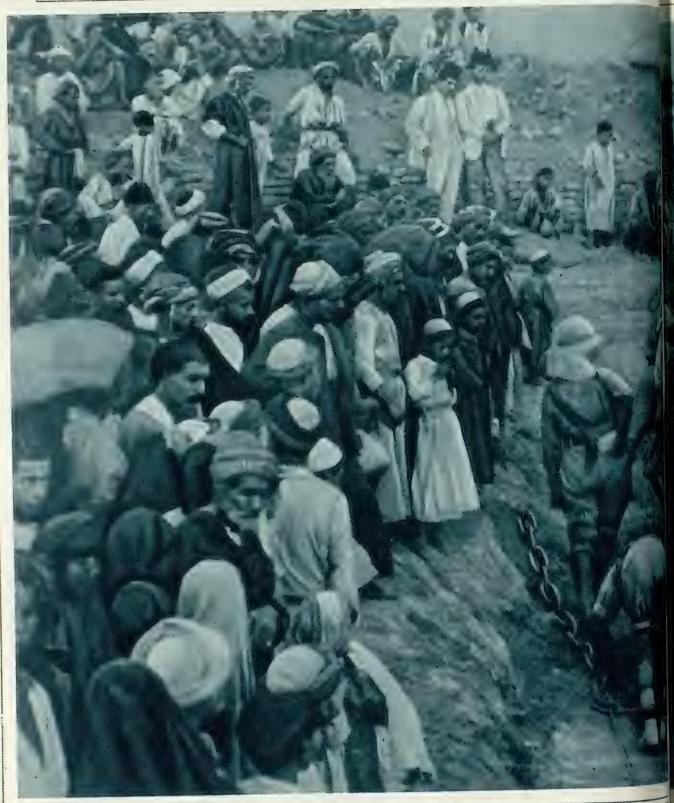
#### INVENTOR AND CONSTRUCTOR OF FAMOUS AEROPLANES BEARING HIS NAME: SIGNOR CAPRONI.

The Italian Caproni aeroplane has attained to world-wide celebrity during the war, for its long-distance flights, in addition to its record speed and marvellous efficiency as a fighting craft. Most, if not almost all, of the daring and brilliantly successful feats of the Italian aviators in the Alpine and Carso air-fighting, as well as at the bombardments of Pola and the Austrian fleet sheltering

there, have been accomplished with Caproni machines. It was also a Caproni that made the marvellous flight from Italy to London some weeks ago. Before the war, Italy had several Capronis in army service, but now they are innumerable, so to speak. The Caproni brothers, of whom the chief is seen here, have an immense factory and flying school in Italy.—[Photo. by Wyndham.]



### At Baghdad: A Street Crowd Watching British Gunners



STOLIDLY GAZING, BUT SECRETLY GLAD THAT TURKISH SOLDIERS ARE NOT WITH THE

British soldiers are seen here man-handling a heavy gun up an incline and round a corner in Baghdad, under the apparently stolid gaze of Arabs and city natives of all classes. Most of these are in the native garb, but among them may be observed groups of Europeanised natives, or civilian Turks in mercantile offices, wearing European-cut "whites" with the fez, a

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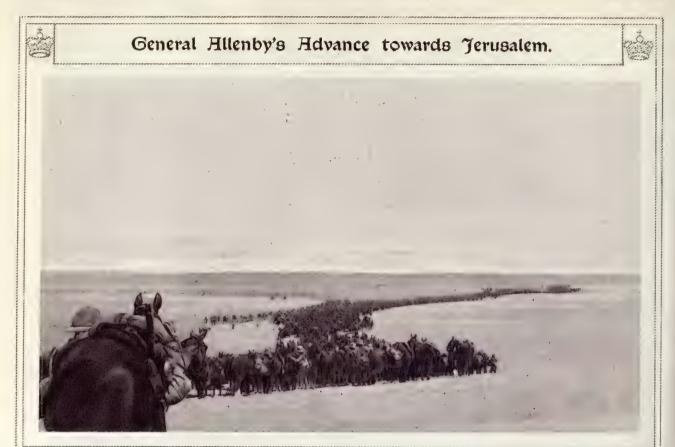




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THE BRITISH WAY-THE CROWD WOULD HAVE TO HAUL IN TURKISH TIMES.

combination familiar to English winter visitors to Cairo. No doubt the Baghdadese (if the term be right) looking on are secretly thanking their stars that British soldiers are hauling the gun. Had it been a gun belonging to their former Turkish masters they themselves would have been yoked to the gun-carriage with Turkish soldiers lashing their backs.—[Official Photograph.]





VICTORIES IN PALESTINE: TROOPS MOVING FROM RAFA; BOMBARDMENT OF UMBRELLA HILL.

In the series of brilliant operations in Palestine, General Allenby's forces captured between October 30 and November 14 over 7000 Turkish prisoners, with a great quantity of war material. Beersheba, Gaza, Ascalon, and Ashdod fell to the British troops in rapid succession during that period. On the 15th a further advance was announced, the Turks being driven from a new

position twelve miles north of Ascalon and forced to retire five position twelve miles north of Ascalon and forced to retire five miles to the Wadi Surar, only eight miles south of Jaffa. In a message, dated from Gaza on November 12, Mr. W. T. Massey writes: "General Allenby's pressure, exerted without a moment's pause, has caused the Turks to lose part of the line of the Wadi Sukerier, along which they had been digging with much energy [Continued opposition] Nov. 21. 191

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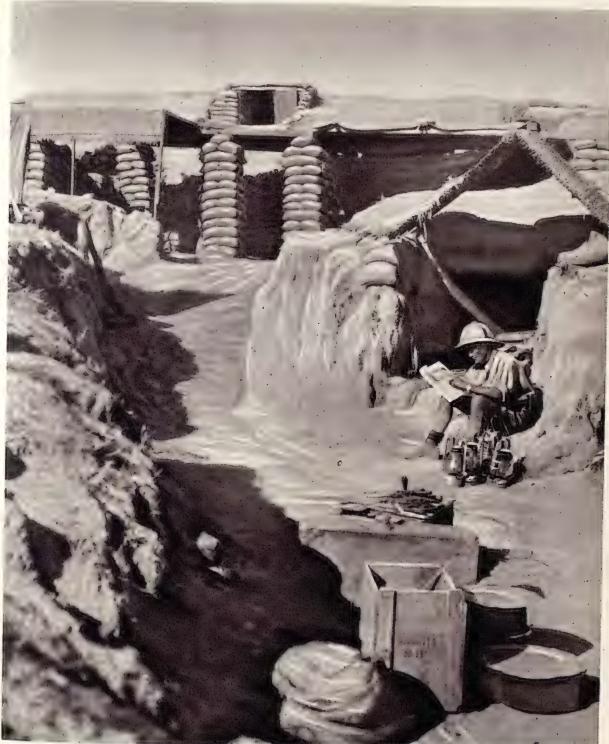


#### UMBRELLA HILL.

and forced to retire five niles south of Jaffa. In a per 12, Mr. W. T. Massey xerted without a moment's rt of the line of the Wadi digging with much energy [Continued opposite

### The British Conquest of Philistia.





BEFORE GAZA: A FIRST-LINE OFFICERS' MESS, WITH DUG-OUTS IN THE SIDES OF A WADI.

Continuad.]
for two days. . . It appears that the enemy intended to resist on the Sukerier, where he had some 13,000 men entrenched behind the wadi (watercourse) banks. These wadis are substantial obstacles, with steep banks, and when the regular crossings have been destroyed, much hard work is necessary by the Engineers in building ramps before the guns and wheeled traffic can proceed.

the last fortnight, are in wonderfully good condition. They have now marched more than fifty miles into Palestine. At every advance we have come across abandoned material and ammunition in great quantities, . . . among it, 70 limbers and waggons in good condition, no effort having been made to destroy them."

### ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: LXXVI.—THE 10TH AND THE 37TH.

THE TRAGEDY OF ARRAH.

THE 10th and the 37th Regiments are inseparably linked together by an act of heroic devotion to duty, in the face of fearful odds, which they performed shoulder to shoulder during the Indian Mutiny. The outbreak was some two months old; Meerut, Barrackpore, and Delhi had witnessed the initial horrors, and the disaffection of the native troops had spread as

far as Peshawar and Dacca; but at Dinapore the British officers still believed in the Sepoys under their command and took no severe measures against them. But the Sepoys were like the rest, only biding their time. At length their day came. They mutinied en masse, and went off with their arms across the flooded country, knowing well that pursuit by artillery was impossible at that season. They crossed the Soane and threatened Arrah, where a small body of Europeans - twelve white men-and a few Sikhs formed the whole garrison. This little force held a small and imperfectly fortified building,

into which the British residents—a mere handful—had been gathered for protection. The rebels were led by Rajah Koor Singh, an old man, who had been believed to be one

of the most loval adherents of the Government. The mutineers from Dinapore were in considerable strength. They made several determined attacks, and, although these were gallantly met, the position of the defenders soon became desperate.

News of the state of affairs at Arrah reached Dinapore, and a relief expedition was immediately organised. But the preparations were not made

with judgment. The situation was very difficult, it is true; but the efficiency of the force was crippled by a chivalrous consideration, praiseworthy enough, but in war not the last argument. The first intention was to send a whole regiment. But the means of transport was entirely insufficient. The troops were to proceed by river steamer. But if a whole regiment was to be sent, the steamer would not hold so large a force. There was, to be sure, the accommodation-boat belonging to the steamer. That, however, was already crowded with women and children anxious to escape downstream. It was decided that they could not be

turned out, although there were buildings on shore where they might have found temporary shelter. At the moment the rebels were not actually pressing



EN ROUTE FOR BLIGHTY: A CANADIAN RED CROSS AMBULANCE STARTING FROM THE DRESSING-STATION IN A RECENTLY CAPTURED VILLAGE.

Canadian War Records.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: LIFTING PART OF A GUN FOR REPAIRS IN A SHED OF A FIELD WORKSHOP. Canadian War Records.

Nov. 21, 1917

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#### AND THE 37TH.

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OF A FIELD WORKSHOP.

### Mithin the Mar Area—Present and Past.





CONTRASTS: A SOLDIER'S WEDDING-DAY; THE KING OF ITALY VISITING THE GRAVES OF VETERANS.

"Twist ye, twine ye, even so, Mingle threads of joy and woe"—so a poet wrote once when moralising over a certain mixed incident in life; and the lines have their contrasting application in these two scenes near the front. In the upper photograph we have a war-wedding scene in France, at an ancient church within sound of, or which not so long ago, before the Germans were

forced back from the neighbourhood, was at least within hearing of the enemy's cannonade. A soldier-bridegroom is seen leaving the church with his bride; while following through the doorway are relatives whom the war has bereaved. Again, in contrast, the King of Italy is seen visiting a cemetery where the remains of veterans of 1870 are at rest.—[French Official Photographs.]

Nov. 2I. 19

Dinapore, and the military necessity might have been given full weight. It was only on a question of relative convenience that the refugees were kept on board. For this a terrible price was paid.

Seeing that one complete regiment could not be sent to the relief of Arrah, small detachments were detailed from the 10th and the 37th. Of the swarming down, clubbing the wounded with their muskets. Then began a miserable withdrawal to a place of safety. To reach this they had to cross a deep nullah, in which many more were shot down. But still the survivors held together, and did what brave men could to bring off their wounded. One man, shot through the ankle-joint, actually

walked, with a comrade's help, eleven miles. A young officer, desperately wounded, was carried for a great distance by two of his men, who had turned back, under fierce fire, to pick him up. Again and again he begged them to leave him to his fate. What that would be they could see, for the pursuers were busy with fiendish atrocities. But still they struggled on until utter exhaustion compelled them to give in. The officer asked for his revolver. And so they parted. The Sepoys came on, gloating. There was a crack and a puff of smoke. Their victim was beyond their reach. The mutineers kicked the dead they could not torture.

At last the survivors of the expedition, with their burdens, reached the steamer, which headed back to Dinapore. There the garrison was anxiously awaiting

its return, full of hope of a successful issue. But the hearts of the watchers sank as they noted the strange emptiness of the steamer. Telescopes were levelled at the approaching steamer, and the observers were seized with dreadful misgiving as they made out the motionless forms huddled on deck. This was no victorious force, but wreckage.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: LIÉVEN VILLAGE.

Canadian War Records.

former, 6 officers and 152 men were despatched; of the latter, 6 officers and 180 men, who had recently arrived from Ceylon. Their departure was so hurried that no proper provision was made for the transport of the inevitable sick and wounded. The force was far too small for the task before it, and it was a further error to draw

it from two distinct corps, for it lacked that cohesion which a single command, however inadequate in numbers, would at least have possessed. Their voyage was disastrous from the outset. Their steamer stuck in the mud of the Ganges, causing grievous delay; and when at last they reached the place where they were to disembark darkness was coming on. Their commissariat was quite defective; the men were weary and hungry. Their Commander would have been well advised to wait for daybreak; but, in an excess of zeal, he resolved to push forward at once. A native guide was found, who was beyond doubt a traitor.

Through the pitch-black night and over unknown country, the devoted little band stumbled on,

unable to see where they were going. Suddenly, from every side, a terrible fusillade broke forth. They had been led into an ambush. Half the force fell at the first volley. There was nothing for it but to wait where they were until daylight. In the morning the broken remnant saw themselves outnumbered. Sepoys were



PASSING THROUGH A RUINED VILLAGE: A CANADIAN AMMUNITION COLUMN.—[Canadian War Records.]

Of the 10th, 1 officer and 47 men fell, 2 officers and 32 men were wounded, and of these 3 died; of the 37th, 3 officers and 65 men were killed, and 21 wounded. Of their 55 wounded they brought back 51 to Dinapore, and that with no means of transport. Pluck and endurance had performed a notable feat of rescue.

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g the wounded with their miserable withdrawal to ch this they had to cross a ny more were shot down. held together, and did bring off their wounded. the ankle-joint, actually with a comrade's help, niles. A young officer, ely wounded, was carried at distance by two of his had turned back, under , to pick him up. Again he begged them to leave s fate. What that would ould see, for the pursuers y with fiendish atrocities. they struggled on until austion compelled them n. The officer asked for ver. And so they parted. oys came on, gloating. is a crack and a puff of Their victim was beyond ch. The mutineers kicked they could not torture. st the survivors of the n, with their burdens, he steamer, which headed Dinapore. There the was anxiously awaiting a successful issue. But ers sank as they noted the steamer. Telescopes paching steamer, and the th dreadful misgiving as mless forms huddled on ious force, but wreckage.



CANADIAN AMMUNITION

d 47 men fell, 2 officers ed, and of these 3 died; 65 men were killed, and 5 wounded they brought if that with no means of ndurance had performed

### H Parachute Escape from a Blazing Kite-Balloon.





#### A RECENT EXCITING SPECTACLE: AS THE OBSERVERS DROPPED-THE FLAMING DÉBRIS ABOVE.

This air-fighting episode on the Flanders front was witnessed by the spectators with breathless interest. One of our observation-balloons was suddenly swooped down on by an enemy aeroplane and set on fire. Our patrolling planes could not get to the place in time. The two observers in the kite-balloon's basket jumped out as the "sausage" took fire. They had difficulty in escaping,

being entangled in the blasing dobris. The German plane is seen high up to the left, with the blazing balloon below. The observers in their parachutes are yet further below to the right. The parachute of one is in the act of opening. The German was cut off by our airmen, and sent down in flames within five minutes.—
[Drawn by F. de Haenen from Materials supplied by an Eye-Witness.]

### "Invalided" Guns being Doctored at the front.





#### AT AN ARTILLERY REPAIRS-DEPÔT: A BIG GUN TAKEN APART; CLEANING A HOWITZER-BUFFER.

Unless a British gun is so seriously injured, or out of working order, that only the resources of an arsenal establishment can set the piece to rights again, it does not recross the Channel on being "invalided" at the Front. It is only temporarily taken away from its battery, and transported back for not very many miles to one of the artillery repairing depôts which are to be found at various

places on the line of communications between the front and the main base. Such repairing depots have been doing invaluable work for some time past. They are staffed by trained workmen and artificers, and supplied with requisites for effecting practically, and at short notice, any kind of refitment likely to be called for.—[Canadian War Records.]

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VIEWI A rather

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front.





#### IG A HOWITZER-BUFFER.

ications between the front and the lepots have been doing invaluable ley are staffed by trained workmen th requisites for effecting practically, of refitment likely to be called Looking Not Unlike a Type of Tank.



### VIEWED FROM A FEW YARDS IN REAR: ONE OF OUR BIGGEST WESTERN FRONT HOWITZERS FIRING.

A rather unusual pictorial effect is given by the illustration seen here, which reproduces the appearance of a howitzer of the largest size with its barrel fully recoiled at the instant of discharge, when viewed from a few yards off, directly in rear of the mounting or gun-carriage. The barrel has slid back to the full distance, and only the tips of the fore-ends of the recoil-cylinders are visible

from the view-point. The piece, as seen, has apparently been electrically fired by means of a contact wire carried back well to the rear, a method that is employed on occasion as a safeguard to guns' crews from the effects of the concussion of the discharge in the cases of the very biggest guns. As we have illustrated previously, the big German howlizers are so fired.—[Canadian War Records.]



### floundering to Victory through the Mud of flanders:



### DURING ONE OF THE ATTACKS ON PASSCHENDAELE RIDGE, WHICH MADE MASTERS OF T

In one of his accounts of the fighting for Passchendaele, Mr. Philip Gibbs remarks that the overspreading swampy mud all over the battlefield is just now "worse than ever." Speaking of one part of the advance, he tells how "battalions of fighting men, busy, not with their rifles, but with shovels and duck-boards, worked in the mud, mud baulking all labour—swallowing up logs.

boards, gun-wheel swamps everywher knee-deep, or wai

### gh the Mud of flanders: The Normal State of the Battlefields.





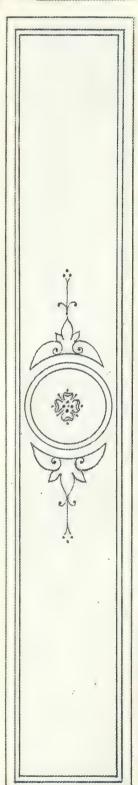
e overspreading swampy mud all over tells how "battalions of fighting men, liking all labour—swallowing up logs.

AELE RIDGE, WHICH MADE W MASTERS OF THE VILLAGE: A MORE TRYING ENEMY THAN "PILL-BOXES."

boards, gun-wheels, shells, spades, and the legs of men, slime and filthy water slopping over everything. . . They went into swamps everywhere, into the zone of shell-craters brimmed with water and along tracks where the men went ankle-deep, if not knee-deep, or waist-deep." Yet our men got to the top and drove the enemy headlong.—[Drawn by H. W. Kochkock.]



## A formerly Interned German Liner Now Employed





THE "FRIEDRICH DER GROSSE" ON WAR-WORK AS A TRANSPORT FOR

One of the big German Atlantic liners, the "Friedrich der Grosse," which were prevented from recrossing the ocean from America by the outbreak of the War, and fear of the British Fleet, is seen on service as a transport bringing U.S. troops to France. The great ship is shown after completing her voyage, while being brought-to in a French port. The numerous

SOLDIERS : ABO

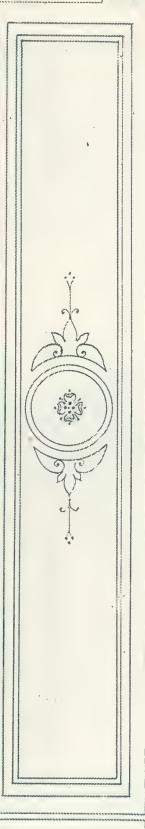
German liners in the took shelter in Ames were taken over by

## man Liner Now Employed in Bringing Over A.S. Troops.









S. SOLDIERS: ABOUT TO MOOR, ON ARRIVAL AT A FRENCH PORT,

German liners in the harbours of the United States when war broke out, or which hastily stopped their homeward voyages, and took shelter in American ports, were interned there until the United States broke with Germany last spring. Thereupon they were taken over by the U.S. Government for the service of the Allies in various capacities.—[From a Drawing by Chas. Tangeray.]

from recrossing the ocean from transport bringing U.S. troops a French port. The numerous

Service Contraction

## "heavy Shells were Coming Over": German Gun Searching



"THE EARTH IS VOMITING BLACK CLOUDS WHERE SHELLS ARE BURSTING"

The German antillery has been very active of late on the British front, but our gallant troops have not been deterred from steadily pushing forward. Describing the battlefield, Mr. Philip Gibbs speaks of "the ruins, the fanged tree stumps, the huddle of tents and huts, and the long stretch of barren land, where the guns are smoking and the earth is vomiting black

BATTLE OF PAS

clouds where she one little picture shells were comir ver": German Gun Searching a British Battery near Passchendaele.





ERE SHELLS ARE BURSTING"

nt troops have not been deterred from e ruins, the fanged tree stumps, the oking and the earth is vomiting black BATTLE OF PASSCHENDABLE-ONE OF OUR BATTERIES UNDER GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE.

clouds where shells are bursting. . . . When I went up to Passchendaele yesterday, and all that great shell-fire of the battle, one little picture came through the mist. . . . A column of transport galloping up to the guns with ammunition. Heavy shells were coming over from the enemy, and the tracks and batteries were not safe for man or beast."—[Official Photograph.]

### THE NEW WARRIORS: VIII.—THE OVERLORD OF VAPOURS.

FRANCIS frequently saves our lives, but that does not make him really popular. Francis is the lad who blows in from Exalted Places at unpropitious moments and makes us hustle.

Francis simply overflows himself along the trench. Francis orders "Gas Alert"; Francis then orders gas-masks on.

Box-respirators and tube-helmets are soul-destroying things when one doesn't want to play and one's wits are woolly. But they have to be put on. Francis is the lord of such things. He is Gas Officer, something very "pomptious" on Division, and what he says holds. We all, Field Officers and just Subalterns, Sergeant-Majors and ordinary human men, stand up in gollywog rows,

we know he has our interests at heart. He is one of the New Warriors, of course. Barbarism brought him into being; but brains count with him, as with the rest of the new dispensation of war. And, actually, as Gas Officer, he hasn't the cushiest of times. There is such a lot of work about his job, and where there isn't work there is responsibility.

He is with the Olympian at Division, but he has all the Division to look after. We begin with gas-masks. It is his job to see that all of us, from Hubert the Careful to Ginger Nobbs the inevitable bonehead new-draft man, have not merely a box-respirator, masks, and all that, but that those fearsome but necessary instruments fit



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: LOCATING A BULLET BY MEANS OF THE X-RAYS.

The patient is a French soldier, and the scene is the Canadian Hospital, a gift from Canada. The staff are Canadians, and only French patients are taken in.—[Canadian War Records.]

and wriggle into the infernal things, at a pace to break records. It wouldn't be so bad if we hadn't to break records, but speed is two points of the game, and Francis likes it played fast. When all is done, and we are thoroughly repulsive, Francis walks amongst us in a beastly superior manner, and tells us very acidly how badly we have done it.

It is very nice of Francis. He stands before us and wrinkles his nose.

"Consider yourself dead," he says. "You are showing decimal-o-three too much nostril. If you can't get it on better than that, you'd better get a Staff job. It doesn't matter so much away back there—and also nobody'd notice if you went."

Really, we are rather grateful to Francis; we suffer him gladly—well, almost gladly—because

as close as a glove. There is no room for bad tailoring about the mask that is to guard against modern gas. A misfit of a fraction might let in the fumes, and that means death. Francis is the man responsible for the slightest error in misfitting.

Francis has his testing-shop at Division. At this testing-place he has an air-tight chamber, into which men and their masks are inserted. If the mask allows the slightest percolation, it is soon known in that chamber, for it is full of S.K.—otherwise, Tear Gas—and as a searching vapour that is pretty nearly infallible. Just one whiff of it will decide a man whether his mask fits or not.

The School is naturally the centre of other things. Here Francis teaches Gas Subalterns and

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#### VAPOURS.

s at heart. He is one course. Barbarism ut brains count with new dispensation of Officer, he hasn't the such a lot of work here isn't work there

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### On the flanders front: Bad Weather Road-Traps.





#### ON A RAIN AND MUD-SODDEN ROAD, RECENTLY SHELLED: TRANSPORT VEHICLES IN DIFFICULTIES.

The autumn rains have covered the roads in the battle area in Flanders with water and mud, which is often deep enough in places to be over the knees of horses and the axie-trees of vehicles. The overlying water-and-mud surface also, in particular where the enemy have been recently shelling the neighbourhood, presents other difficulties. It fills up the shell-craters and converts them

into traps, less or more dangerous to traffic according to the depth of the holes. There is usually no time for drivers to stop and find out if they can get safely over, or to get round by the roadside. They have to "chance it" and drive on—with results, now and again, such as are shown in the illustrations.—[Official Photographs.]

Gas Sergeants all the gadgets of gas. How to suspect it, how to get ready for it, how to meet it, and how to clear it out when it has arrived.

He has about his School several attractive wind-vanes. They are wind-vanes inclined to ignore subtleties and to concentrate solely on two

kinds of wind - the dangerous and the safe. The safe wind is that which blows towards our friends the Germans; the dangerous, the one that blows from him, Having appreciated this simple fact, the student is taught that, should the wind turn to "unsafe," no time is to be lost in arguing. The Gas Alert is given, and the men are then to stand ready for the worst. The worst, of course, is the Gas itself; and the next point in the training is to see that the men know how to put their masks on not only properly, but in the shortest possible space of time. Delay is death, and the men must be drilled to fix their masks swiftly, and constantly practised in the drill. Francis teaches his students this, and then sees by personal supervision that these students are conveying

the full fruits of their course to the men under

Hence the reasons of his surprise visits. He is like the person in the parable and the gas itself—one does not know the day nor the hour of his coming. Which is very wise—it keeps us all on

batteries (especially batteries; batteries are usually too busy to notice things) and H.Q. are well thought out and efficient—also that the certain preventative measures can be instantly applied.

Then he has to be certain that we can all



UNITED STATES TROOPS ATTACHED TO THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT: INTERESTED IN THE EVOLUTION OF FRENCH AIRMEN.—[Photograph by Topical.]

clear away the Gas once it has come, and the issue for that day or hour has been stopped. For gas is a clinging sort of horror. It does not merely pass over and done with it. It finds out all the dug-outs and the crannies, and hides about in them to catch the unwary who strips his mask too

early. In this way gas casualties have been caused hours after the attack is over. Francis has to see to the clearing of these pockets of death. He has to see that fans or sprays are handy, and that we know how to use them in dug-outs and elsewhere, and that we won't be so foolish as to take off our masks until we are certain that fans and sprays have eliminated the last trace of the vapour. Francis knows, and has taught us, that it is only the fool who does not take all the precautions.

A worrying sort of life for Francis, you will agree. A life in which his warrior task is even more of the brain than of the hands, as it is with others of the new cultus of fighting. He is a warrior who rather prevents death than deals it out. But a

lad in the front flight of the modern war specialists, all the same. The men he has saved since the German first loosed the blessing of vaporous slaughter on the world can be numbered by divisions, and those divisions are there to carry on the war, and will be able to drive the fighting on with a continued power and a continued deadliness because of him.

W. Douglas Newton.



ATTACHED TO THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT:

U.S. SOLDIERS AT A LISTENING-POST, —[Photograph by Topical.]

the alert for either gas or Francis. I don't quite know which we consider the most important.

Francis has also to be sure that the Gas methods in the trench are up to schedule: the look-outs properly kept (day and night), and properly placed; the Gas Alarms wisely and handily hung; and the methods of conveying the news not merely along the trench, but to neighbouring units and

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As has be Flanders, a Germans to of Passche on the hig

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THE FRENCH ARMY ON EVOLUTION OF FRENCH

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On the flanders front, near Passchendaele.





#### IN THE ENEMY TRENCHES: A BRITISH CLEARING-UP PARTY; AT AN ANGLE OF A TRENCH.

As has been stated in correspondents' letters from the Front in Flanders, according to information from prisoners and others, the Germans to the very last felt confident of being able to keep hold of Passchendaele Ridge, and, in especial, of the fortified village on the highest part of the ridge. They looked forward to be in possession all through the coming winter. Their lines of concrete

blockhouses and redoubts and "pill-boxes" were elaborately strengthened and stoutly constructed as for permanent occupation, What the Passchendaele trench-defences looked like after our artillery had shelled them, as well as the terrible state of the ground across which our men had to move to the attack after the swamping rains, the illustrations show.—[Official Photographs.]



### The Commanders-in-Chief of the British and A.S. fleets.





### ADMIRAL MAYO VISITING SIR DAVID BEATTY: MEETING ON BOARD: A QUIET CHAT.

One of the later wisitors of distinction to the Grand Fleet, and the first of the Allied naval Commanders-in-Chief to be Admiral Sir David Beatty's guest, has been the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Navy at sea, Admiral Mayo. He fills the same rôle as Sir David Beatty in regard to America's battle squadrons or main war fleet—is, in a word, his counterpart. Admiral Sims' functions have

specially to do with certain operations of an exceptional kind, and are mostly concerned with matters of prime importance on this side of the Atlantic. The two Commanders-in-Chief are here seen on board Sir David Beatty's flag-ship, and their meeting was not a mere matter of courtesy, it may be taken for granted.—[Official Naval Photograph.]



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The incident of Navy—the flag flying conjoint of war. The ship, and its occasion was Nov. 2I. 1917

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#### A QUIET CHAT.

ions of an exceptional kind, and as of prime importance on this immanders-in-Chief are here seen ship, and their meeting was not be taken for granted.—[Official

H historic and Unique Compliment to the United States.



#### BROTHERS IN ARMS: ADMIRAL BEATTY'S AND ADMIRAL MAYO'S FLAGS FLYING TOGETHER.

The incident depicted above is surely unique in the annals of our Navy—the flags-of-command of a British and a foreign Admiral flying conjointly, side by side, at the mast-head of a British manof-war. The compliment is the highest possible to pay on board ship, and its significance will be understood everywhere. The occasion was the coming on board the Grand Fleet flag-ship, on a

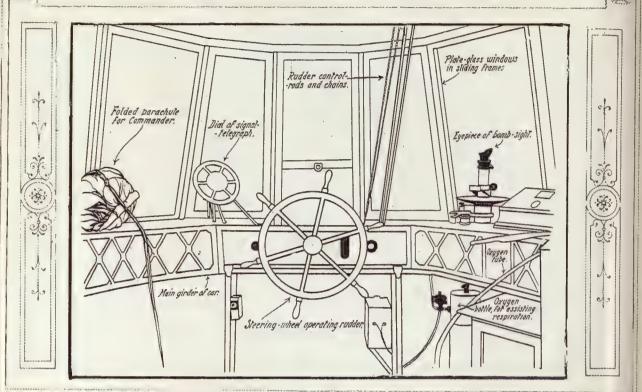
visit to the British Commander-in-Chief, of the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet. The occurrence is only paralleled—and then incompletely, having regard to national naval etiquette and the custom of the sea—by the hoisting on Independence Day of the Union Flag and the Stars and Stripes side by side on the flagstaff of the Houses of Parliament.—[Official Naval Photograph.]

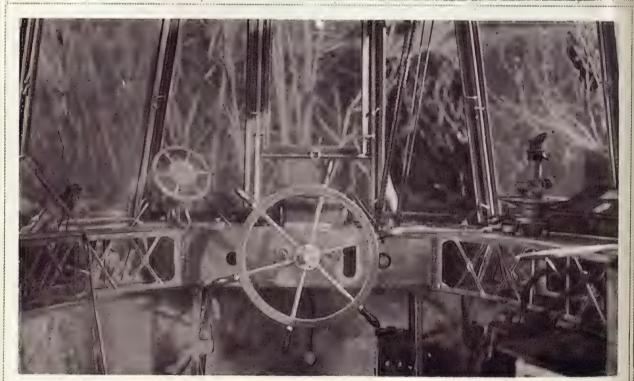
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### Dicking the "Brain" of a Captured Zeppelin.



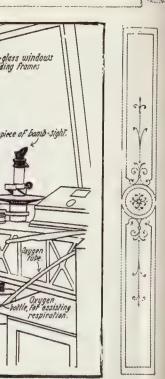


### PARACHUTE; EYE-PIECE FOR BOMB-DROPPING; AND OXYGEN-BOTTLE: THE COMMANDER'S CABIN.

Zeppelin "L 49," it will be remembered, was one of those which raided London last month and was brought down by French airmen on her return flight, near Bourbonne-les-Bains. The airship, which was of the latest type of Germany's super-Zeppelins, was taken practically intact, and all the secrets of her mechanism have been investigated by French aeronautical experts. Our illustrations

show the "brain" of the monster; that is, the interior of the commander's cabin, with the navigating-controls, in the fore part of the forward car. The upper drawing is a diagram of the photograph below, indicating details; the folded parachute (left), for escape in emergency, and (right) the eye-piece of the bomb-dropping gear, and (below it) the oxygen-bottle for assisting respiration.

### Zeppelin.





#### THE COMMANDER'S CABIN.

nonster; that is, the interior of the navigating-controls, in the fore part pper drawing is a diagram of the etails; the folded parachute (left), for t) the eye-piece of the bomb-dropping en-bottle for assisting respiration.

### Killing the "Didden Death" of the Sea.



#### THE HEROISM OF OUR MINE-SWEEPERS: EXPLODING A GERMAN MINE SWEPT UP.

The heroism of our mine-sweepers should become a household word to everybody. Yet barely a tithe of their acts of cool intrepidity has hitherto been disclosed. As Mr. Lloyd George said in Parliament of the mine-sweepers, sixty per cent. of whom are fishermen round our coasts in peace-time, "their trawlers are engaged in some of the most perilous tasks that can be entrusted to seamen—

mine-sweeping—a dangerous occupation, often ending in disaster. The number of mines they have swept is incredible." The mines are swept for with a cable stretched between two trawlers steaming abreast, which drags them to the surface, to be sunk by builless through the metal casing, or blown up by direct hits on the detonator "horns."

### WOMEN AND THE WAR.

CHRISTMAS "sales" are a commonplace of life during the weeks immediately preceding Dec. 25, but the one organised by Lady Wilson in aid of the Clothing Branch of the Officers' Families Fund, and held at 42, Berkeley Square, last week, had a special claim on the support of the public. Lady Lansdowne's fund for the wives and families of officers has already

proved an inestimable boon to the hundreds who have cause to be grateful for its help. The same applies to the Clothing Branch, of which Lady Wilson, with an enthusiastic and devoted staff to assist her, has been in charge since August 1914.

The work, begun in two rooms of Mr. Alfred Brassey's house—29, Berkeley Square—has expanded to such an extent that helpers now fill

ready to "help." There is about the methods at 29, Ber

WITH "CATERPILLAR" WHEELS: A DEMONSTRATION CLASS ROUND A TRACTOR TYRED LIKE A "TANK."

A thousand women tractor-plough drivers are wanted by the Board of Agriculture. The Government teach volunteers free, and after two or three weeks pay salaries of 25 to 30 shillings a week, with a bonus for every acre ploughed.

Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.

practically every room in the place; for every day, alas! brings additions to the number of those for whose especial benefit the department is carried on. There are no busier places in London than the great reception and bed rooms where the

business of unpacking and sorting, repairing, renovating, and then again packing the clothes is carried on every day with the same selfless devotion and energy that was shown when the war was still young, and patience and perseverance hadn't been demanded of all those who were so ready to "help." There is nothing haphazard about the methods at 29, Berkeley Square, where

" books " the would stand comparison with those of any purely business undertaking, and where the person responsible for any given department can produce evidence to show that she is a believer in the principle of personally attending to her own job. There is a room devoted to the necessary coat and skirt, "suits" being carefully graded according to size to ensure greater despatch in finding them when required.

Baby-clothes have a department to themselves; dressing-gowns and lingerie are similarly treated; the boot and shoe section engages all the attention of its own special staff; and with the approach of winter the energy of the people who have the

IT IS THE FIRST STEP THAT COSTS: A NOVICE WORKING A TRACTOR PLOUGH. -[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



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### Hn Hutumn Hfternoon in a french Camp.



OUTSIDE A COLONEL'S QUARTERS: TWO PETS, A KITTEN AND A JAY, ENJOYING THE UNUSUAL QUIET.

The locality in which the above photograph was taken is "somewhere" in the Verdun district, at one of the camps of the French Atmy holding that sector. It is ground where, a year ago, there was herce fighting, and from which the enemy were driven in bayonet battles. The occasion was an off-day for the enemy in that quarter, it would appear, although German bullets still find their way across, every now and again. The shortened top of the sapling and the snipped-off ends of the branches suggest that. A Colonel has his quarters near by, as the notice-board nailed on the stem of the tree informs all and sundry. Two pets, a kitten and a tame jay, like the officer, are taking advantage of the quiet time in the pleasant autumn sunshine.—[French Official Photograph.]

care of the warm coats has been taxed to its utmost limit

Talking of energy, one is always getting fresh proofs of the enthusiasm with which Uncle Sam's daughters are throwing themselves into war work of every description. Not that they waited for

their country to enter the war before taking an active interest in those who suffered as a result of it. Mrs. Hoover was her husband's right-hand "man" when he was planning his schemes for the benefit of the unfortunate victims of German barbarity in Belgium; and it was an American girl, Miss E. Simmonds, who in 1914 proceeded to Serbia, there to cook, nurse, and generally "mother" the unhappy people until the Italian Government, at a later date, appointed her to take official charge of the refugees. The work of the American Women's War Hospital in this country has already been described.

Ever since America "came in," American women have been busy proving the ability of the

sex to rise to great emergencies. A great deal has been said of the work that British women are doing on the railways, but, valuable as Eve's help is in this direction, none of our railway companies, I believe, have yet followed the example of the Pennsylvanian Railway and started an "intensive" school for instructing them in the

run continuously until the girls have thoroughly mastered working principles and have become experts at their work. This policy of "thorough" is applied throughout all the war work American women are doing. In England much time, energy, and valuable work were wasted for want of a systematic control. The Americans, wiser by



HEAVY GOING: A WOMAN IN CHARGE OF A TRACTOR PLOUGH.

Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.

our experience, are taking no risks of that kind. But work is not everything, and the conviction that play is conducive to good work must surely be the secret of the existence of the Hostess House opened at Plattsburg not very long ago. At Plattsburg there is a large training camp for officers, whose "people" bave a quite natural desire to visit their "heroes" from time

visit their "heroes" from time to time. It is the object of those who started the Hostess House to make their visit as pleasant as possible. Mothers and fiancées are made welcome within its hospitable doors; and, with an eye to business, there is a bandage-room where visitors can put in useful work at such times as duty calls the son, brother, or "the only man" to more serious occupations.

France has good cause to be grateful to American women. Probably one of the most practical of the many "helping" schemes devised across the Atlantic is the one that aims at restoring for our Allies some of the villages destroyed either by the Germans or on account of war necessity.



WOMEN AT WORK ON A MOTOR-TRACTOR: REMOVING A BIG WHEEL.

Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.

business of running trains to time and working signals. In a special room, a U-shaped table has been erected, with a miniature railroad system and a complicated signalling apparatus, just as one would deal with if engaged in the "real thing." Up and down these lines model trains

Of a different character, but none the less appreciated, is the work being carried on by the American Distribution Force under Mrs. Bliss. It aims at providing the wounded with small comforts not included in ordinary hospital routine but which mean so much. CLAUDINE CLEVE.

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Nov. 2I, 1917

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girls have thoroughly es and bave become policy of "thorough" he war work American England much time, were wasted for want he Americans, wiser by



A TRACTOR PLOUGH.

no risks of that kind. g, and the conviction ood work must surely of the Hostess House y long ago. At Plattsng camp for officers, uite natural desire to "heroes" from time is the object of those the Hostess House to visit as pleasant as Mothers and fiancées elcome within its hoss; and, with an eye there is a bandagevisitors can put in at such times as duty n, brother, or "the to more serious oc-

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but none the less ng carried on by the ce under Mrs. Bliss. wounded with small mary hospital routine.

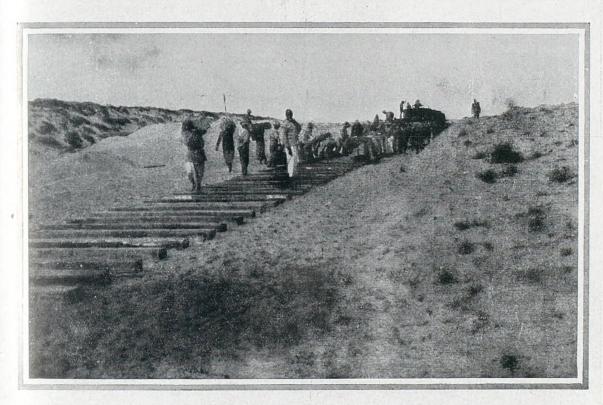
CLAUDINE CLEVE.

### THE GREAT WAR

THE CONFLICT OF RUSSIAN NEWS-BRILLIANT WORK IN PALESTINE-MESOPOTAMIA-BRITISH CAPTURES IN THE WAR-NAVAL NEWS-IMPROVED SUBMARINE RETURNS-M. VENIZELOS.

THE news from Petrograd has more than ever resembled a harlequinade. Without prejudice, the principal alleged details of the whirligig may be set down for the edification of those curious antiquaries who may chance to turn, in years to come, to these authentic pages. They opened with a reported march on Petrograd of a

The Maximalists, being for the moment the telegraph-operators, claimed to have defeated Kerensky and Korniloff. "Kerensky was retiring." The Prime Minister's whereabouts were never clear. Followed the Proclamations of Mouravieff and Trotsky asserting the supremacy of democracy. Then again official silence. Later,



WITH THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN THE EGYPTIAN AREA: LAYING A RAILWAY LINE.

Photograph supplied by Topical.

force under Kerensky. The Lenin 'Government'' was tottering, a terrible and sanguinary fight at Tsarskoe Selo had routed the Maximalists. Next day neither side was uppermost, but the Red Guard of the Extremists had sacked the Winter Palace. No official wires came through to confirm these particulars. Next day the Maximalists seemed once more to have captured the telegraph wires from Kerensky's supporters, and the conflict at Tsarskoe Selo was represented as a veritable Sheriffmuir—

Some said that we wan And some said that they wan, And some said that nane wan ava, man.

"Kerensky was winning," and had Petrograd in hand. At Moscow, now the headquarters of the Provisional Government, Komiloff had isolated the Bolshevik "Red Guard" in the Kremlin. Kerensky, Kaledin, and Korniloff were acting in concert. On the 16th a German agency confirmed the success of Kerensky in Moscow, but still credited Lenin with the control of Petrograd, where there had been a renewal of severe fighting. Rumours of a separate peace were again rife. Meanwhile, there was silence on the Russian front.

The news from Palestine became better and better. Sir Edmund Allenby's long preparations were bearing fruit rapidly. Once he had the gates

Continued on page 40.

### Mith General Hllenby's Army in Palestine.





#### ON THE ALERT: ADVANCED-GUARD MACHINE-GUNNERS WATCHING GROUND AHEAD.

The nature of the ground over large tracts of the country between and to the south of Beersheba and Gaza is well shown above. If it is not quite the same as the bare, loose sand of the desert of Sinai on its northern strip across Southern Palestine, it is not very different from that in barrenness. Scrub-bush covers much of the country, and long ridges of sand-dunes extend everywhere. The

scrub affords cover for the enemy, and the advance-guard parties of the British have to crown every ridge of rising ground they come to, keeping machine-gun parties ready to open fire, while the intervening ground to the next rise beyond is carefully scanned with glasses. Thus the possibility of a Turkish ambush taking place is safeguard d aga'n:t—[Photos. by Topical.]

Nov. 21, 191









TURKIS

The victori and at Ga were taken They are German poillustration Nov. 21, 1917

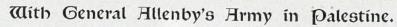






#### GROUND AHEAD.

my, and the advance-guard parties by ridge of rising ground they come as ready to open fire, while the rise beyond is carefully scanned by of a Turkish ambush taking place by Topical.]







TURKISH PRISONERS: REGULARS IN A DETENTION-"CAGE"; IRREGULARS, TAKEN IN THE ADVANCE.

The victories of the British Army in Palestine, both at Beersheba and at Gaza, brought in Turkish prisoners wholesale. Over 5000 were taken in one day at Gaza, and more have been taken since. They are dealt with in the same manner as that in which the German prisoners taken in Flanders are dealt with. The upper illustration shows one great collection penned in an enclosure

exactly like the "cages" of the German prisoners in Flanders. It is on the outskirts of a British camp, as shown by our men walking about near by. Armed villagers serving as Turkish irregulars, taken prisoners during our advance, are shown in the second illustration. They are routed out of their lurking-places and rounded up mostly by cavalry,—[Photos. by Topical.]

of Gaza on his back, he knew no pause. Advancing al ng the ccast, he took Ascalon, Hamamah, and Ashdod, at the same time improving his position towards Jerusalem. On the 13th he was further north than Jerusalem, at El Tinah, Katrah, and

was no enemy pressure. The enemy, in fact, was so well in hand that Sir Stanley Maude could make his own dispositions to the best advantage in his own time.

Mr. Forster's figures of British captures on

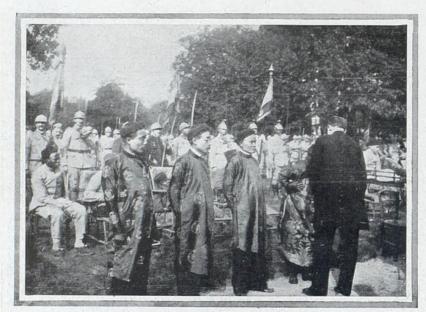
all fronts since the beginning of the war are worthy of attention. Prisoners, 166,000; guns, 800; territory, 128,000 square miles. Since July I we have captured on the Western front 101,534 prisoners and 519 guns. During the latter period we have taken from the Turks 30,197 prisoners and 186 guns.

One large steamer sunk for the week ending Nov. 11 is the best proof yet given of our gradual conquest of the submarine. A British destroyer and a monitor have been sunk in action off the Palestine coast.

Further heavy captures of material and many enemy surrenders are reported from East Africa, where the campaign goes at a sure and even pace.

Last week M. Venizelos paid a visit to London. He

visited the King, and all the Allied Embassies and Legations. On the 16th he was publicly welcomed at a special meeting held at the



ON THE FRENCH FRONT: DECORATING VISITORS FROM THE EAST.

Official Photograph,

Yebna. On the 15th he cut the Jerusalem railway at Naaneh and Mansurah, twenty-one miles from the Sacred City. The British took also the

junction of the Beersheba-Damascus railway. The Turks suffered heavily. In the series of operations the enemy has lost over 1500 men prisoners, and several guns. The casualties in killed and wounded were in proportion. The Palestine campaign is a workmanlike performance, which, apart from its local gains, is making the enemy's position in Mesopotamia increasingly difficult.

In Mesopotamia, the British advanced forces have finished their successful work at Tekrit, and, having seen the Turks retire before them to a further distance of thi ty to fifty miles northward, returned to their original positions. The enemy being driven clean out of Tekrit, the battlefield being cleared, and everything of

value being either removed or destroyed, General Maude was free to move nearer his base. The movement is in no sense a retreat. There



ON THE FRENCH FRONT: IN A CHASSEURS' DUG-OUT.

French Official.

Mansion House, where Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon, and Mr. Churchill paid cordial tributes to the distinguished visitor.

London: Nov. 17, 1917.

WITH